

economic well-being and high-technology defense capabilities of the United States.

(10) The economic interests of both the United States and Japan are best served by well functioning, open markets, deterrence of dumping, and continuing good cooperative relationships in all sectors, including semiconductors.

(11) A strong and healthy military and political alliance between the United States and Japan requires continuation of the industrial and economic cooperation promoted by the United States-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement.

(12) President Clinton has called on the Government of Japan to agree to a continuation of the United States-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement beyond the current agreement's expiration on July 31, 1996.

(13) The Government of Japan has opposed any continuation of the United States-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement to promote cooperation in United States-Japan semiconductor trade.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—On the basis of the findings contained

(13) it is regrettable that the Government of Japan has refused to consider continuation of the United States-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement to ensure that cooperation continues in the semiconductor sector beyond the expiration of the agreement on July 31, 1996: and

(14) the President should take all necessary and appropriate actions to ensure the resumption and extension of the United States-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement beyond July 31, 1996.

(c) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term "United States-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement" refers to the agreement between the United States and Japan concerning trade in semiconductor products, with arrangement, done by exchange of letters at Washington on June 11, 1991.

10 USC 168 note. SEC. 1082. AGREEMENTS FOR EXCHANGE OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) AUTHORITY To ENTER INTO INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) The Secretary of Defense may enter into international defense personnel exchange agreements.

(2) For purposes of this section, an international defense personnel exchange agreement is an agreement with the government of an ally of the United States or another friendly foreign country

(15) for the exchange of military and civilian personnel of the

Department of
Defense; and
(16)
defense ministry
of that foreign government.

military and civilian personnel of the

(b) ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL. — (1) Pursuant to
an inter-
national defense personnel exchange agreement,
personnel of the
defense ministry of a foreign government may be
assigned to posi-
tions in the Department of Defense and
personnel of the
Department of Defense may be assigned to positions
in the defense
ministry of such foreign government. Positions to
which exchanged
personnel are assigned may include positions of
instructors.